SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GOV. REID ON FREE SUFFRAGE.

Extract from the Address of Gov. Reid to the people of North Carolina, dated June 28th, 1850.

I trust I shall be pardoned for alluding to the manner in which this subject was made an issue in the canvass of 1848, for I think the part I acted enables me to know more about this matter than any other human being upon the face of the earth. That some men were permitted to vote for the Senate and others were not, was no new discovery to me or to any body else. At any rate, I well remember my attention was directed to the inequality and injustice of this feature of our Constitution even before I became a voter; and I presume there are but few men in the State who could not say as much. My attention was frequently called to the subject when a candidate for the Senate, by persons who desired to vote for me, but expressed a regret that they could not do so for the want of the land qualification. Many years ago, while a member of the Legislature, I determined at one time to present the subject to the consideration of that body, but met with no encouragement from those to whom I communicated my intention. Occupying an humble position and possessing but little influence, I was fearful that a failure then might prove prejudicial to this question of Constitutional Reform, which, I believed, I could at some day convince the people they ought to adopt. The time and state of public opinion then appeared unpropitious, and I abandoned my determination. Early in the year 1848, I determined to press the subject to the consideration of the people of the State. As federal politics had governed almost everything in our State for years, I foresaw that it would be difficult to procure for this subject that consideration which its importance demanded, unless it was adopted by one of the political parties. With this view I determined to attend the Democratic Convention to be held that Spring and urge its adoption as an issue; and that if the Convention would not adopt it, I would seek some suitable occasion to make a Speech on the subject in my own County, and write it out for publication; and that I would publish essays on the subject, urging the consideration of this question to the people. Ill health prevented me from attending the Convention. When I heard from that Convention, I was surprised to learn that I had been nominated for Governor. Before I received official information of my nomination I wrote Mr. Holden a letter stating that I should probably decline, but if I run I desired to make Equal Suffrage an issue. Believing the state of my health was such that a canvass of the State would be hazardous to my life, I subsequently wrote a letter declining the nomination. This letter was not published, and my friends prevailed upon me to withdraw it and accept the nomination. The next day after I accepted I left home to meet my competitor, who was then engaged in the Canvass. Before leaving home I apprised some of my friends of my purpose to make this issue. When I reached Raleigh, I mentioned the subject to several of my friends there; and Mr. Holden assured me, if I carried out my intention, that the Standard would zealously advocate the measure. At Goldsborough I mentioned the subject to friends I met there. When I arrived at Newbern I consulted friends there on the subject, and Mr. Gulick promised me that the Republican would zealously advocate the measure. My friends will recollect that in all these conversations that to make this issue was a favorite object with me; and that these conversations and consultations on the subject were brought about by my own suggestions. I had no consultation or conversation on the subject of making this issue with any one living out of the State; neither did I receive from Washington City or elsewhere any suggestion, either written or oral, in relation to making the issue.

The Democratic party had nominated me without my knowledge or consent, and although they had not authorized me to make Equal Suffrage a question in the election, yet I believed they would sustain me if I did right; and I therefore took the responsibility to put "that ball in motion" on the 10th of May, 1848. This is the way in which the subject was introduced into the canvass of 1848.

What is the dearest privilege of an American citizen? It is to exercise the great and inestimable right of suffrage. In advocating this reform I do not now, nor have I at any time, proposed to change the *basis* of Representation for either the Senate or House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I propose is, *to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate.* Is this right? I might call your attention to the fact that this odious distinction does not exist in any other State of this Union. As the Constitution now stands, a man cannot vote for the Senate unless he holds a freehold of fifty acres of land. This is unjust, even between landholder and landholder. One man owns fifty acres worth $25; he can vote for the Senate, while another may own one acre worth ten thousand dollars, yet the latter cannot vote for the Senate. It is still more unjust between those who own land, and those who do not. It is not to take the right of voting from the landholder, but it is to extend the right of suffrage to another meritorious and virtuous class of our own fellow-citizens. All experience has shown that the mere fact that a man owns land, does not make him more wise, more pure or more patriotic. It is a slander upon the merits and character of this virtuous class of our citizens to say they would enact iniquitious laws to plunder the landholders. There are many of our citizens who own property, and yet are not landholders; and no men would go further to protect the rights of property of every description. A large portion of our enterprising young men, and of our industrious farmers and mechanics, do not own fifty acres of land. These men will never attempt to impose on the landed interest, because they intend, as soon as it is compatible with their convenience or ability, to possess themselves of land—not by the unholy means of plundering their neighbors, but by purchase, with the proceeds of their honest industry. During the last canvass, while discussing this question *in the West*, Gov. Manly insisted that I could not be the friend of Equal Suffrage because I did not go for changing the *basis of Representation*, by which some of the Eastern Counties, having a less number of voters than some of the Western Counties, yet they had the same representation in the Legislature; and why, he would ask, did I not go for equalizing them? I do not know whether he intends to use this arguement in the present canvass. I see, however, in his Speech lately made before the Whig Convention, and which I presume was published to be circulated *all over the State*, that he does not allude to this point. Our basis of Representation for one branch of the Legislature is taxation, for the other it is fearled population. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. I regard their course on the subject as mischievous and dangerous, and I should regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the Legislature, as fraught with equal mischief and danger.

I presume there are at this day, fifty thousand of our free white citizens, of the age of twenty-one years, who cannot vote for the Senate. And why is it so? It is not because they are wanting in virtue, intelligence, or patriotism; but because of an arbitrary feature in our Constitution which withholds from them one of their deareat rights. In vain may we boast of equal rights, while this feature remains in our Constitution. Although these men are not placed upon terms of equality at the ballot-box, yet, when taxes are to be paid, or when the rights and honor of the country are to be defended against the attacks of a foreign foe, these men—yes, these men, are among the first to contribute their means and their blood to the cause of their country.

I would like to see the brave men who perilled their lives in the War against Mexico, received at the ballot-box upon terms of equality. Yes, I desire to see the grey-headed Revolutionary soldiers who stand tottering over the grave—the very men who fought for the liberty we enjoy, placed upon terms of equality when they come up to the ballot-box.

I am in favor of electing Judges by the people, and for a term less than for life; and I doubt not there are other Constitutional amendments of minor importance, that might well be made. But I do not wish to see this great question of Equal Suffrage clogged or loaded down with other things. I desire to see it stand on its own merits.

In defence of Equal Suffrage, I have had to encounter violent abuse, personal slanders, and bitter denunciations; yet I have stood by this great question in its inception and in its infancy, and I hope to have the proud satisfaction of rejoicing with you in its triumph. When fifty thousand of our intelligent and patriotic men shall be enfranchised and restored to their rights at the ballot-box, I do think we shall have cause to be proud of such a glorious triumph. To-morrow I start into the canvass, and the larger number of you I cannot see before the election. To you I commit the fate of this question.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat what I have said elsewhere, that the history of the past affords me no cause to distrust my friends. If their efforts shall be crowned with success, in electing me to the distinguished office for which I have been nominated, my earnest exertions shall be directed to the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State, and to give to North Carolina that rank, influence, and consideration among the States of this Union, to which she is justly entitled.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

JOB PRINTING,
Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

ISAAC PROCTER,
(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)
Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY
The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Nortolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.
Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 5, 1851. 896—

STEAMSHIP LINE.
Between New York and Norfolk, Va.
Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk			$7 00
Do. do.	and City Poipt or Richmond		8 00
Steerage, do.	do.	do.	6 00
Do. do.	do.	Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*
April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22-

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)
Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

T. H. SELBY,
No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS*, bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following: Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handk'fs, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.
Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, 45 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, 124 shares of Stock in the Bank of Fayetteville. The July Dividends to belong to me and not to the purchaser.

Terms of sale six months credit with bond and approved security. The purchaser, however, may pay the cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted.

PASCHAL B. BURT, *Adm'r.*
of JAMES BATTLE, *dec'd.*
Ralegh May 31, 1852. 59—td.
Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,
No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.
D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.
Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect. A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediate ly. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or
JNO. ADAMS HARRISON
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by L d Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LL.D., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons - - - $ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 " - - - 1,75 per "
All over 5 " - - - 1,50 per "

My aim wil always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.
June 22, 1852. 66—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

State Day Changed.

AT May Term, 1852, of Wake County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, it was ordered that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Tuesday of Court, instead of Thursday as heretofore, and that the Clerk publish the fact for the benefit of Suitors and Witnesses.

All the Justices are requested to attend on Monday of next Court, to consider and act upon an order made by a majority at February Term in relation to publishing the items of the Finance Committee's annual report.

Attest. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
June 17, 1852. 925—tC.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
April 6, 1852. 44—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months*. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*.

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage. The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.
May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'
WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,
AND WAREHOUSE FOR
Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.
Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Oct 28, 1851. 1—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROC

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,

OF PASQUOTANK,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, session of 1850 '51, *on the bill to ascertain the sense of the people on calling a Convention.*

An engrossed bill from the House of Commons, proposing to take a vote of the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution being before the Senate, Mr. Wm. B. Shepard spoke as follows:

I have so often, Mr. Speaker, during this session addressed the Senate, that it is with great reluctance I again intrude upon it. I feel, however, that some reply should be made to the remarks of the gentleman from Rutherford, who has just taken his seat, as well as to those which fell from the gentleman from Buncombe on yesterday. The bill upon your table proposes to take the voice of a majority of the people, upon the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. The Constitution itself points out precisely the mode of calling Conventions, and amending the instrument. The gentleman from Rutherford has made the discovery, that amendments to the Constitution, made through the instrumentality of a Convention, were more suitable to the genius of our people, and more republican, than when made by the act of the Legislature, which act is afterwards to be ratified by the people themselves. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, if either of the two modes of amendment, sanctioned by the Constitution, can be called particularly republican in its character, the one by bill is undoubtedly entitled to this distinguishing trait. When an amendment is made by an act of the Legislature which is afterwards submitted to the people for their approval, a vote is taken upon the proposed measure alone; it must stand upon its own merits, and not rely upon extraneous circumstances, for success. On the contrary, should a Convention be called, the whole Constitution will be laid before that body, and such amendments as it may think proper to make, will be submitted in gross to the people; the consequence will be, some few popular amendments will be incorporated with others of doubtful expediency, and the popular amendments made to carry others which, if left to themselves, would not receive the votes of a majority of the people. I am not, therefore, Sir, at all surprised that both the gentleman from Rutherford and Buncombe, are so unwilling to see Free Suffrage by itself and alone, submitted to the people. If they could have persuaded the Senate to reject the Free Suffrage bill, and retain it for agitation, as a popular clamour, to urge the necessity for an unlimited Convention, they might have stood some chance of succeeding. As it is now, however, when the cry for Convention is reduced to its own merits exclusively, I think the prospect of success very small; because there is not, in fact, the slightest necessity for a Convention, nor any reason why the people should be subjected to its unavoidable expense and turmoil. There is no amendment of the Constitution desired by a constitutional majority of the people which cannot be procured more certainly, at a less risk and trouble, by legislative enactment than by a Convention. This feature of our Constitution, so far from deserving the denunciations it has received from some gentlemen, is, in my judgment, its wisest, its most conservative feature. It is the very feature which gives to the people themselves, the sole and exclusive right of deciding what and how many amendments shall be made to the Constitution. The gentleman from Rutherford says, were a Convention called, it would be composed of the wisdom, the gravity, and the experience of the State. I am afraid, Sir, should he live to see a Convention assembled in North Carolina, his Utopian visions will be sadly disappointed. It will be composed of precisely the same sort of people as those who compose this Senate; a little wiser perhaps, probably not much older, or more experienced, but they will be men, governed by like passions and prejudices with ourselves, each one struggling to obtain some power or advantage for his own section, and thinking it meritorious to do so. This natural result of a Convention was perfectly well known to the framers of our Constitution, and, for that reason, they made a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature necessary to the call; and that it should never be done upon light and frivolous reasons, a mode was pointed out by which the sense of the people could be taken, upon all proposed amendments.

A very large majority of the people seem to desire Free Suffrage. This subject has been much discussed in two Gubernatorial campaigns, and a bill has been passed, submitting that question to the people; should the change be approved of by such a majority as would justify a change of the organic law, it will be made without disturbing any other feature of the instrument. Should it hereafter be found that a decided majority of the people are in favor of the mode of electing the judges by the people, or of altering the basis of representation as now established, let each of these questions separately and distinctly, be submitted to the people, that they may be fairly discussed, and fully understood by them, and then let the vote be taken upon each proposition by itself. I do not wish a Convention, where the friends of these measures could combine, and force the people to take them all, in order to get some one measure they might desire.

It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, perfectly manifest, that so far as amending the Constitution in any manner that may be the wish of a constitutional majority of the people of North Carolina, is the object, there is not the slightest necessity for a Convention.

Gentlemen, therefore, who are urging a Convention so vehemently, and who will be satisfied with nothing but a Convention, must have some ulterior object in view. They have even spurned Free Suffrage, the object of their first love, which, if I mistake not, was, two years ago, so fondly cherished and petted upon this floor, by all those valiant gentlemen, who so gallantly defended the rights of the down-trodden and oppressed West. Why is this so, Sir? We might, for some time, look for a solution of this mystery, if the gentleman from Buncombe had not, in his speech yesterday, kindly furnished us with a solution. I requested the reporters to note that speech carefully, and to publish it verbatim, that the whole people of North Carolina might know the real cause of all this uproar about a Convention. It seems, then, that a Convention is desired by the gentleman from Buncombe and those who act with him, not because the West is oppressed by our present Constitution, *but solely to change the basis of representation, that the West which has now the command of the House of Commons, may likewise get control of the Senate, and then, says the gentleman, we can extend our Railroad to Tennessee and redeem the character of North Carolina.*

Before the gentleman from Buncombe unfurls the banner of a Convention, and inscribes upon it what he confesses to be its real object, viz: to give to the non-taxpaying counties the unlimited power of taxation, without any control whatever, I would advise him to look closely into this matter, and see what rank and cruel injustice it would work.

Let us examine the district represented by the gentleman from Buncombe, and see where, and in what, his constituents are oppressed by the provisions of the present Constitution, and compare them with the burdens thrown upon my constituents, that we may exactly understand which party has the greater right to adopt his favorite notion of rebellion or revolution; or, in any more convenient manner, to destroy the Constitution under which they live. I select, Sir, these two districts at hazard, not because they afford the best defence of the present Constitution, but because they more immediately concern the gentleman and myself.

The district represented by the gentleman, is composed of the counties of Buncombe, Henderson and Yancy. It contains a population of 19,057 whites, and paid into the State Treasury in 1847, $2,152 79. It is represented in the Senate by one member, and by four in the House of Commons. The district represented on this floor by me, has a white population of 8,640, and paid to the State Treasury in 1847, $2,598 98. Thus we see, Sir, that the people whom I have the honor to represent on this floor, paid into the State Treasury in 1847, $446 19 more than the constituents of the gentleman from Buncombe, and are represented in the Legislature by two members less. Should the gentleman from Buncombe succeed in his wishes, to change the representation in the Senate, the people of Pasquotank and Perquimans, although paying largely more revenue than Buncombe, Haywood and Yancy, would be unrepresented in the Senate, and would stand as two to four in the House of Commons.

Now, Sir, I appeal to the gentleman's own fairness, and ask him if he had the power, would he commit such rank injustice as this? In what are his constituents oppressed by the present arrangements of the Constitution? They have largely the majority in the House of Commons; no bill can possibly become a law without the approval of the Western members, and in the Senate his has an equal vote with my constituents, although they pay much less revenue to the State. Does the gentleman think it a grievance, that, because he desires a splendid scheme of a Railroad extending to Tennessee, he has not likewise the unlimited power of taxation, which would enable him to throw the larger part of the burden of such Railroad upon people who have not, and never can have, any interest whatever in it?

Whatever may be the wishes of the gentleman from Buncombe on this subject, I will not believe he speaks the feelings of his people. The land of the mountain and the torrent is proverbially the abode of the free and the brave. I will not believe that, whilst they cherish so fondly the inestimable blessings of freedom, they would, knowingly, place upon any portion of their brethren a most oppressive burden. Why, then, gentlemen may say, reject a Convention? In reply, I vote against a Convention, not because I doubt the justice and fairness of the people of the West, but because I have no confidence in the politicians who would fill that Convention. The gentleman from Buncombe, who would doubtless play a conspicuous part in that Convention, should it assemble, has already told us that he desires the power, and the means, to make an extensive Railroad. Such being his wishes, he would think it all right and proper, and would be even able to convince some of our Eastern political aspirants, that the interest of the State would be vastly benefitted, by transfering the right to tax from those who pay, to those who do not pay.

No man in the Senate is more ready than myself to strike from our constitution any feature that is burdensome to the West, or to give them any additional guards for the protection of their persons and property. But when gentlemen get up here, and coolly tell me, they wish the right and power to put their hands in my pocket, and take my money without my consent, to cut down mountains and fill up valleys, from which I can, in no conceivable manner, derive any benefit, they must at least expect a severe scuffle before they succeed.

What, sir, was the object in the formation of government? Solely and for no other purpose, than the protection of persons and property. Property is exclusively the creature of government. And when to this fundamental principle of all governments, there was added, by the American revolution, the great conservative principle "that taxation and representation should go together," our ancestors supposed they had perfected the designs of this institution.

I do not believe, sir, that the wit of man could devise a more perfect scheme for the security of the persons and property of an extended commonwealth, organized upon republican principles, than the present basis of representation, as contained in our present Constitution. The House of Commons represents persons, for although the basis is a federal one, slaves being in the eye of our law both persons and property, still the House of Commons may be said with truth purely to represent the white population of the country, as that population has a vast numerical majority, and alone speaks through the ballot-box, and controls without an effort and without dispute, the proceedings of that House. The Senate is based upon taxation, and is intended to secure the property of the different sections from invasion, or from being used for purposes alien to that property, or in which it could have and feel no interest. It is based upon the plain and obvious truth, that those persons who pay for the support of government, should have some voice in appropriating its revenues. Mr. Madison said in the debates on the federal constitution, that "wherever there is a danger of attack, there ought to be a constitutional power of defence." This was the opinion of one of our greatest men, before the discovery was made, that perfect wisdom resided in bare majorities, whether that majority had any interest in the subject or not.

Now I would ask the gentleman from Buncombe how long would the tax-payers of the large taxpaying counties of Bertie, Halifax, Warren, and New Hanover, have any control over their property, if it were not for the protection afforded them in the Senate against mad schemes of internal improvement, and other prodigal waste of public money?

No persons are so prodigal, or liberal, if you please, of money, as those persons who do not draw from their own resources; and the only way to make legislative bodies economical and considerate, is to keep constantly before the eyes of the representative his responsibility to his constituents. Now, sir, where would be the responsibility of the gentleman from Buncombe, safely entrenched in his mountains, to the people of New Hanover, after having voted to tax them twice as much as his own constituents, the whole of which tax was to be spent in giving him a good road to Tennessee?

These principles, Mr. Speaker, appear to me too plain to need much illustration; and if it were not for the agrarian notions, which, under the mask of republicanism, are insinuating themselves in society, they would meet with no dissent, because they are perfectly fair, with foundations deeply laid in the unalterable principles of truth and justice.

Since the passage of the Free Suffrage bill, and the removal of that invidious distinction which existed in all the counties, between the land-holder, and all other tax-payers, which was often unreasonable, I can see nothing in the Constitution to be complained of, which cannot be remedied much better by legislative enactment than by a Convention.

As to the idea which has been very industriously circulated, that a Convention would be composed by men less likely to be governed by self-interest, it is a mere delusion—a mere coinage of the brain. The inhabitants of the tax-paying portions of the State will never consent to go into a Convention, unless they are disposed to surrender at discretion—a folly of which I do not suppose them capable. It is incorrect to suppose that the Senate is organized upon aristocratic principles. Since the passage of the Free Suffrage bill, the Senate is as perfectly the representative of the poor as the rich. The true question is whether the poor man residing in the county where the property lies which pays the tax, would be more likely to know what burdens it could fairly bear, and have some sympathy with its owner, than the poor man living some hundred miles off, both a stranger in interest and feeling. It is, in fact, truly a sectional question; and whenever it is brought to an issue, the great law of self-interest, which, when enlightened, is the greatest security for any people, will combine both the rich and the poor against a plan which is, in truth, nothing more or less than a scheme for legislative plunder and extortion.

To convince the Senate what little cause there is for complaint against the workings of the present Constitution, I will state a remarkable fact drawn from the public records.

The following counties, viz: Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Cleaveland, Davidson, Davie, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Macon, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes and Yancy, paid taxes into the public Treasury, in 1850, amounting to $27,957 only, and received during the same year from the school fund, $31,373. Here are twenty-three western counties, entitled to some fifty members in the Legislature, receiving from the Public Treasury, exclusive of the expense of Judges, Members of Assembly, &c., over $3,000 more than all their payments for the support of government; and yet these counties are represented by the very members that complain most of injustice done them by the present Constitution.*

Mr. Speaker, if gentlemen will permit me to tender them any advice upon this subject, I would say to them, with the greatest sincerity and respect, do not raise the cry of Convention or no Convention, with the hope of organizing a party upon that issue in North Carolina. Should you succeed, it will have no other result than to divide the State geographically; to embitter the two sections against each other, and for years to come, to place an insurmountable barrier to all judicious or practicable schemes of improvement. Wait until the objects of Internal Improvement which have been commenced, are finished and matured; if they are successful, they will be extended by the intelligence of the Legislature to the remotest parts of the State. Neither our Constitution or Legislature, can be fairly blamed, that so little has been done for the cause of Internal Improvement in North Carolina. Our State is unfortunately situated, having no seaport, which, being the centre of trade, could concentrate improvements; our efforts were unconnected and desultory; the consequence of which was, much money was lost, and many errors were unavoidably made. But certainly this unfortunate state of things will not be remedied by throwing the whole State into confusion, and upturning the old settled foundations of the Government.

The gentleman from Rutherford complains, and perhaps justly, that his section has been neglected. I can sympathise with him in such complaints. I have the honor to represent a people who know nothing of your Government except through the tax collector. We have a great work to be executed in our immediate neighborhood, which, if made, would add incalculably to our wealth, comfort, and even health; and yet when we come here for assistance, you refer us to the General Government, and when we go to the General Government, and urge your agents there to exert themselves in our behalf, we are met by indifference, if not by positive hostility. We have borne this state of things patiently for more than twenty years, and have not even dissolved our party ties, much less attempted to destroy those stronger or dearer ties which should bind us to the institutions and memories of our native State.

Let not gentlemen deceive themselves by the success of Free Suffrage. That question did not raise any sectional issue; it had numerous partisans in all parts of the State, and for years had been regarded by many persons, as an odious individual distinction, that ought to be blotted from our Constitution. The basis of representation is a very different matter; it involves the very security and protection of much the larger portion of the property which pays revenue for the support of Government; and it cannot be abandoned by those persons to whose charge it is now committed, without admitting themselves unworthy of the trust confided to them. If gentlemen wish a hobby, by means of which some Gubernatorial aspirant may ride into the Executive Chair, I beg them to select something that will produce less disastrous results to the best interests of the State.

As regards the bill upon your table, which proposes to consult the people upon the propriety of calling a Convention, in addition to the evils of a Convention already mentioned, this bill is liable to a very serious charge. It proposes indirectly to reach a result, in a mode directly opposed to the one mentioned in the Constitution. And this result is urged by men who, but a few days ago, made this hall ring with patriotic devotion to constitutional law. Then, the very idea of consulting the people upon a matter deeply interesting to them, raised all sorts of horrors in their minds; now, it seems, a positive injunction of the Constitution can unhesitatingly be disregarded, when another favorite purpose is to be answered.

Well, sir, suppose this bill passes, and a majority of the people, but not a constitutional majority of counties, express themselves favorable to the assembling of a Convention; gentlemen will be no nearer a Convention then than they are now, unless they intend to get up a Dorr rebellion, and after succeeding in a popular vote, to march to Raleigh, capture the Capitol, form a Constitution, and instal a Governor, &c. I hope, whilst they are doing all this, they will not forget to send to Rhode Island and borrow that celebrated sword of the unfortunate Gov. Dorr, that the play may be correctly performed with all the appropriate costume. It remains for this Senate to decide whether they will countenance such a proceeding in law-loving, law-abiding North Carolina. Pass this bill, sent us from the House of Commons, and you array the two sections of the State in deadly hostility to each other, and we may see, in a few months, a tumultuous assembly in this Capitol, calling themselves the people, acting over the same scenes, which but a few years ago brought the State of Rhode Island to the verge of destruction, and consigned the leaders and deluders of the people to a prison and the contempt of mankind.

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* N. B. Since this table was made, I have seen the Register of the 5th of February, containing an "Address to the people of North Carolina on the subject of constitutional reform." This address is signed by Members of the Legislature from nineteen counties. These counties compose nineteen out of the 23 counties contained in this list, intended to illustrate the unreasonableness of the complaints made against the present basis of representation. This address shows very clearly that the great grievance complained of by these gentlemen, is the mode of representation as adopted for the Senate, and that this can only be got rid of, by calling what the address calls a "Free Convention." In this opinion I agree with the signers of the address, and I hope the several counties will never agree to such a Convention, but will adhere to the compromises of the Constitution, and whenever it needs amendment, let it be done by the people themselves voting directly upon the subject matter, and not by politicians assembled in Convention.

CHOLERA IN MISSOURI. A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Jackson, Mo., June 28, states that for two weeks the cholera had been raging in and about that place. Forty-nine persons had fallen victims to it in the town, besides some forty in the adjacent country. Several physicians had died, and the residents were deserting the country in a complete panic.

The State treasury of Louisiana is empty, and the members of the State convention propose to negotiate a loan of $100,000 to defray its own expenses.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

ANOTHER FEDERAL GUN SPIKED!

The Washington Union of Tuesday last contains most conclusive and overwhelming evidence of the fact, that Gen. Pierce has been misrepresented and slandered as to what he said in his speech in New Boston in December last. It was charged by a miserable Abolition journal, the Manchester Democrat, that in that speech he had spoken of the fugitive-slave law as a law against moral right and against humanity—that he "loathed" it, and his feelings "revolted" at the idea of returning a fugitive-slave, &c.; and this charge was eagerly caught up by the Scott-Seward Whig papers of the South, and efforts made, on the authority of this Abolition sheet, to prove FRANKLIN PIERCE unworthy the support of Southern men. But *the truth* has been brought out, and it will forever silence this base and unfounded charge wherever it goes.

The Union publishes a letter from Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, and Peaslee, members of Congress from New Hampshire, in which this charge is fully and broadly denied; and in addition to this, these gentlemen have furnished to the Union, letters from Messrs. B. F. Ayer and J. M. Campbell, dated Manchester (N. H.) July 15, in which this charge is also branded as it deserves to be, as utterly and deliberately false.

Mr. Ayer—who is a gentlemen of character, and well known in the New England States—says he was present in New Boston when the Speech was made; that "*nothing could be more false and calumnious than the account" given of Gen. Pierce's remarks by the Manchester Democrat and Concord Democrat*; that Gen. Pierce, "in the course of his Speech, alluded to the fugitive-slave law, and *made a strong argument in support of it*"; that "it is wholly untrue that he pronounced it contrary to moral right, but, on the contrary, in reply to a question proposed by an Abolitionist present, he said the present law was the same, in principle and substance, as that which had received the approval of Washington, and many others of the wisest and purest among the founders of the Republic." Mr. Campbell states that the account of Gen. Pierce's remarks as published in the Manchester Democrat, and copied in the Washington Republic, "*is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.*"

The letters, with the extracts which accompany them, we are compelled to omit to-day, but they shall appear in our next.

And now, Southern men, just look at the game which is being played—Southern Whig leaders combining with the vile Abolitionists of New Hampshire and of other States, to put down, by false charges, a citizen of a free State who has *always* stood by the "compromise" and the rights of the South!

What will Mr. Sion H. Rogers say now? Will he continue to make this charge against Gen. Pierce? And what will the Register do? Will it do simple justice to Gen. Pierce by laying the facts before its readers? We shall see.

TWO FACES AGAIN!

It is well known that Mr. Kerr, while in the Eastern Counties of the State, almost invariably declared on the stump that he lived in the strongest slaveholding County, save one, in the State; and that in interest he was therefore identified with the East.

Now this was all very well, provided Mr. Kerr had kept it up; but we learn that *he does not make these declarations in the Western Counties.*

Let the people of the East know this. The truth is, the Whig party of North Carolina, *as represented by its leaders*, is sectional, as it is in the United States; and the temptation upon Mr. Kerr to change his tone and arrange his face so as to please both sections, is too strong to be resisted. *In the East*, he boasts of living in a large slaveholding County; but *in the West*, he makes no such boast—he is silent on the subject!

☞ We are now publishing appointments for the candidates for Governor, which terminate at Murphy, Cherokee, on the 4th of August. We learn that these appointments were made by Mr. Kerr without consulting Gov. Reid; but Gov. Reid thinks it best for the cause to continue with Mr. Kerr, and it is therefore impossible for him to visit portions of the State where his friends would like to see him. His friends have heretofore, on all occasions, proved true to him and to the noble cause he represents; and we are sure he is both ready and willing to intrust his fate in this contest to their hands. Though absent, he is with them in principle and in spirit; and every blow struck by them in behalf of popular rights is responded to by him, with a hearty good-will, among the brave-hearted mountaineers.

Hurrah! for John Kerr, the gallant defender of the Whig cause! *Register.*

That is the first *hurrah* from the Register during this campaign. "Hurrah for John Kerr," the enemy of Free Suffrage, the advocate of a Convention, the lieutenant of Scott and Seward, and the traducer of Franklin Pierce!

REID TICKETS in any quantity may be had at the Standard Office, free of charge.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD EXPOSED!

We learn from the Raleigh Times that the Fayetteville Observer of Tuesday last contains the following:

"It is believed by many in these parts, that the original communication in the Standard, charging Mr. Kerr with changing his ground at Greensboro', was written or dictated by Governor Reid. The public should know who is the author. If Gov. Reid, the fact, taken in connection with his failure to make any such charge to Mr. Kerr's face, should sink him to an infamy from which there would be no political resurrection."

In addition to this the Times publishes a Communication from Greensborough, signed "A Citizen," in which an attempt is made to produce the impression that Gov. Reid wrote the Communication referred to, signed "A Democrat," giving an account of this discussion.

We come forward at once to stamp this charge as false. Gov. Reid neither wrote the Communication referred to, nor had he, as we feel confident, any knowledge of its contents. The Communication is not in his hand writing, as any gentleman who chooses to examine it can see for himself, by calling at our office. The name of the author is in our possession; and we repeat, Gov. Reid IS NOT the author.

So this charge, brought forward by unprincipled men for base purposes, is also exploded.

We again caution the people against falsehoods and slanders, put forth by Whig leaders and Whig presses on the eve of the election.

THE STATE'S CREDIT, PROSPERITY, &c.

The credit of the State has never been better—we might, with strict truth, say it never has been so good as it is now under Democratic auspices. The present Administration, with David S. Reid at its head, came into power at a period of much difficulty; large amounts of money had been voted by the Assembly for works of Internal Improvement, and this money had to be raised by loans and these works carried forward to completion. What has been the result? Under the prudent and efficient management of the State Treasurer, Mr. Courts, the required sums have been raised without difficulty—a considerable portion ($100,000) of the public debt has been paid off as it fell due—heavy premiums have been obtained upon loans; and in addition to this, all the public works have gone forward in the most gratifying manner. No interest has suffered under the Administration of Gov. Reid, but on the contrary *all* have prospered. He has fully redeemed, thus far, every pledge he made to the people before his election; and judging from the past, we have every assurance that the State will continue to advance and prosper under his Administration. And yet what do we hear? Why, that he must be turned out to make room for a bitter partizan—for a gentleman who has had no *actual* experience in public affairs—who has never held an office of any sort in his life, either at the hands of the people or their representatives! What a proposition is that! Will the people *try the experiment?* Will they throw away a certainty for an uncertainty? Will they discard a faithful and *tried* public servant *for one who has never been tried?*

THE REGISTER DESPERATE.

It is clearly apparent to every reading man that the Register is growing desperate as to Mr. Kerr's election. That paper raves, storms, begs, entreats, and pleads. It dashes back to the last contest, and then drags Gov. Manly into this contest by stating that *he* was slandered by the "locofocos" in 1850; and then it parades its Gilmer certificate, and its letters by nameless Correspondents, and calls upon the people to believe that Mr. Kerr *did not* change his tone on the basis at Greensborough and attempt to crawfish on the School Fund. All this amounts to just this—desperation on the part of that paper as to the result.

Now, what we have to say is, *that we have proved all we alleged against Mr. Kerr*; and we proved, two years ago, all we alleged against Gov. Manly. The Register feels and knows this to be so, and hence its abusive language and its attempts to change the issues as made up against Mr. Kerr.

We have no wish to involve Gov. Manly in this contest. He is an Ex-Governor and in private life; and it is enough that he was defeated by the people, in the effort to re-elect him, at the polls. But he may thank his *kind friend* of the Register for bringing him forward under present circumstances, and for reviving in the public mind considerations and reflections as to his course in the campaign of 1850. But that paper, in its desperation and recklessness, spares no one—not even its best friends. One thing, however, may be stated in addition to what we have said above, and that is that the Register and all the Whig prints in the East steadily and boldly denied that Gov. Manly had taken, in 1850, the ground that the School Fund ought to be divided according to white population; but behold, when the Assembly met, Gov. Manly came out in his annual Message *in favor of the very principle which they declared he did not hold!*

We caution honest men of both parties against the gross misstatements and misrepresentations of the Raleigh Register. That paper, and those who endorse it and co-operate with it here, look upon politics as a game, and upon misrepresentation, concealment, and subterfuge as fair and proper weapons of party warfare.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

We have heard much from leading Whigs about the injustice, as they allege, of the present mode of distributing the School Fund, and about the "poor bare-foot boys" who are entitled to an education, &c., &c., and who ought to have as much of this money as possible, year by year. Well, what are the facts?

Gov. Reid has not *talked* much about this matter—he has *acted*. As President of the Literary Board, and in conjunction with members of that Board, he has divided among the respective Counties, during his term of service, from *twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars per annum* MORE *than was ever distributed under Whig Administrations.* The records of the Board will show this to be so; and in addition to this, interest, which was due this Fund from the Public Treasury, and which had remained uncollected under Whig Administrations, has been claimed by Gov. Reid, to the amount of some *thirty thousand dollars*, and set apart for distribution among the Counties.

These facts speak for themselves. Whig leaders find fault with the present *mode* of distributing the School Fund, and *promise* great things if the people will only put them in power; but Gov. Reid goes to work to increase the Fund, and to give the children of the State the largest distributions possible for purposes of education.

☞ Read the strong article which we publish to-day from the pen of "*Clio*" on the subject of Free Suffrage; and remember that a bill has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution, for remedying the evil complained of, and that Mr. Kerr and most of the Federal leaders are opposed to this bill and are doing all they can to defeat it.

☞ Remember that every vote cast for John Kerr is a vote against Free Suffrage—a vote for a Convention—a vote in favor of that most dangerous doctrine that a majority of the people of the U. States have a right to change the Federal Constitution!

MR. KERR SLANDERING GEN. PIERCE.

It will be seen, by the account given by our Correspondent of the discussion at Yadkin Court-House, that Mr. Kerr said "Gen. Pierce had not won any honor in Mexico, *except that of fainting when the enemy approached*"! What shall we say of such stuff as that, emanating as it does from a candidate for the honorable and dignified post of Governor of North Carolina?

Gen. Pierce was among the first to volunteer in New Hampshire, after the war with Mexico was proclaimed. Devoted to his family, to the duties of his profession, and to the peaceful paths of private life, he had declined several civil offices of a high grade, and among them the post of Attorney General of the United States, tendered him by his friend, President Polk; but when the war broke out, and when the blood of American citizens had been shed on American soil, he stepped forward promptly, at the first tap of the drum, to be *one* of the thousands who went forth to avenge his country's insulted honor, and who came back covered with laurels and honorable scars. He enrolled himself as a private soldier, took his place in the ranks, and was performing soldier's duty, when he was promoted, first by his comrades, and next by the President; he went to Mexico, bore himself with distinguished gallantry—for which he was complimented by Gen. Scott in his official reports—returned, resigned his commission as General, was presented by his native State with a sword as some testimonial of the estimation in which she held his sacrifices and his services, and then retired again to private life. In one of the battles of the valley of Mexico, while leading on his Brigade over ground which no Mexican General had ever attempted with his troops, his horse fell upon him on the rocks, and he was taken up, as it was thought, in a dying condition. But he revived, mounted another horse, and pressed forward. Soon after, owing to the nature of the ground, he was compelled to dismount; and while leading on his troops on foot, in the face of the foe, he fell, exhausted by his efforts and the injuries he had received. Gen. Scott, it is stated on the best authority, perceiving his critical condition, had urged him to remain behind, and observed to him that he could not touch his stirrups with his feet; and his answer was, "never mind, General—I can touch with one foot, and I *must* lead my Brigade."

We contend for no great reputation for Gen. Pierce as a General. His chief merit is, that he is an able and experienced statesman, a sound Republican, and an honest man; but we do claim for him all the honor which justly belongs to a citizen soldier who *volunteers* to defend his country's flag, and who does so upon the field of battle in a gallant, determined, and courageous manner. That he *did* thus bear himself, no just or truthful man will venture to deny; and Gen. Scott, under whom he fought, so far from questioning his conduct or attempting to cast ridicule, as Mr. Kerr does, upon his services, has borne the fullest testimony to his daring as a man, and to the high qualities which, as an officer, he displayed upon the field of battle.

Gen. Pierce "fainted and fell from his horse"—"Gen. Pierce fainted at the approach of the enemy"! Such are the expressions used by heated and illiberal partizans in relation to as worthy a man and as brave a soldier as ever girded on his sword in his country's cause! We know of nothing which furnishes a parallel to the meanness and the savageness of these jeers and insults, but the campaign of Bonaparte in Egypt, when, in toiling over the burning sands, destitute of food and water, and worn by long and painful marches, many of his soldiers fell exhausted, and were laughed at by their comrades who still went forward, and told they had "got their furlough," or were "settling their last account." But this was from *soldiers*, who had been changed for the moment by want, and woe, and the vices of camps, into fiends incarnate; such language *did not* proceed from *American citizens*, who have had every opportunity to cultivate sentiments of generosity and justice, and who live in a day of peace under the sun of the nineteenth century.

But where was Mr. Kerr during this Mexican war? Did *he* go forth to meet the enemy? Yes, with his *tongue*, for we learn that he delivered most eloquent speeches *for* the war, in the County of Caswell, and called upon the young men to volunteer and upon the old men to bring their sons forward to engage in what he proclaimed a most righteous struggle; but as soon as he was nominated for Congress, and thought he could make a little political capital out of it, he turned *against* the war, denounced it as "Polk's war," and was as eloquent *against* it as he had ever been *for* it. Let "the volunteers" remember that! Can they vote for such a man?

And where was Mr. Kerr's party—We mean the leaders—in this State at that time? Why, they were denouncing the war as unjust and wicked, *while Gen. Pierce and the brave volunteers were fighting it*; and so far did they proceed in their opposition to it, that they would not even vote through the General Assembly an appropriation to furnish the volunteers from this State with blankets and clothing, without coupling with the vote a declaration to the effect that the war was unconstitutional and unjust!

Let the people remember these things when they go to the polls; and let the friends of FRANK PIERCE and of the brave volunteers, whose reputation is identified with his, remember John Kerr on the 5th of August!

☞ We understand that in his Speech in Morganton, on the 14th, Mr. Kerr denounced the "Asheville News" for its course towards him; and in reply to what Gov. Reid said about the "News" and the course of the "Wilmington Commercial" as to Scott, he declared it made no odds—"let them go," said he, "we are bold enough to meet them and strong enough to defeat them." He said the greatest difficulty the Whigs had had to encounter was that they had pretended friends in their ranks; he was glad they were leaving.

We guess Mr. Kerr will not make much in the mountains by denouncing the "News," or in the East by denouncing the "Commercial." It does not become us to advise Mr. Loring—he is an older soldier than we are; but we think his position in relation to the Seward candidate, and the course of Mr. Kerr, would fully justify him in taking Kerr's name from his mast-head.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

Such has been the demand for the great Speech of William B. Shepard, delivered during the last Assembly on the subject of Free Suffrage and a Convention, that we have published it again in the Standard, having already sent off a number of copies in pamphlet and hand-bill form.

We learn that this Speech is read every where with interest, and that the facts which it so clearly and strongly presents are making a deep impression on the public mind. Let it have free course. Let the people read it, ponder upon the truths it contains, and then decide and act for themselves.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT. We learn that the "Outlaw Will Case" was taken up on Tuesday, and after proceeding with it until Thursday morning a member of the Jury was reported as being too sick to continue on the panel, and the Jury were discharged. So the case was, of course, not tried.

ORANGE AND ALAMANCE.

We are gratified to learn that our Democratic friends in these Counties have brought out a strong ticket for the Legislature. The ticket is as follows: Senate, Capt. John Berry: Commons, J. W. Lancaster, B. L. Durham, George Patterson, and John F. Lyon.

We hear that the campaign has opened well for the Democrats. Capt. Berry is a host in himself, and he is most gallantly and ably seconded in his efforts by the Commons ticket. Our friend Lancaster, formerly Editor of the Graham Democrat, is, we learn, distinguishing himself on the stump.

It is hardly necessary that we should urge upon our friends in Orange the importance of the present contest. There has been no contest like it, in importance, for the last twenty years; nor will there be for the next twenty years. Let the Democrats—let all the friends of Free Suffrage remember, that every vote swapped off to Whigs—that every vote lost, which might have been polled—that every vote thrown on *personal* grounds for Whigs, will be a vote either lost to the noblest of causes, or a vote cast *against* Free Suffrage and in favor of the friends and advocates of the Seward candidate for President.

We know the people of Orange well; and being a native of that glorious old "empire County," we have some right to appeal to them at a time like this. Friends, if you wish to acquire your just rights at the ballot-box, *now is your time*. Non-landholders, are you to be turned off, year by year, from the Senatorial ballot-box, and that too when you pay your taxes, perform military duty, work the roads, and stand ready to shoulder your fire-arms at a moment's warning to march to the defence of your country? Did you ever shrink when that country called? Who went to Mexico from Orange and Alamance? Were not three-fourths of the brave boys who volunteered, *non-landholders?* And yet you—the non-landholders—are told, by the Whig candidates for the Assembly in your Counties and by John Kerr, *that you shall not vote in the Senate*—that, so far as this right goes, *you are not freemen;* and that, if you are to be *allowed* this privilege you must take the back track, undo all you have heretofore done on this subject, make void and useless the Proclamation of Gov. Reid based upon the action of the last Assembly, and do what? Why, *call a Convention!* What do you want with a Convention? Do you wish to lose Free Suffrage? Are you dissatisfied with *the way* in which that great measure is being carried out, though that way is in strict accordance with the Constitution? Beware, friends—beware of the propositions of Whig leaders on this subject! *They are the enemies of this great privilege, and they are seeking to defeat it.* We know the men, and we know what we say to be so.

Hear David S. Reid—he has never deceived you; and *he* says the best, the surest, and in all probability the *only* way to get Free Suffrage is to sustain its advocates at the ballot-box, and to send men to the next Assembly *to vote it right through.* And if you would send such men to that body, you must choose for your Senator, John Berry, and for your Commoners, Lancaster, Durham, Patterson, and Lyon. *They* will obey your wishes on the question, and take pleasure, no doubt, in so doing.

This is plain language; but we use plain language because we are in earnest, and because we are addressing friends. We shall be denounced for it by the organs of Federalism and by the enemies of equality at the ballot-box; but what care we for that? This is a *free country*, thank God! and the people of old Orange are *freemen;* let them but act as freemen at the polls, and all will be well. Never let it be said that the descendants of the Regulators and of the true Whigs of the Revolution, are *against* Free Suffrage—*against* that right of equality at the ballot-box for which our forefathers fought and bled.

MORE "SCOTT *ENTHUSIASM*."

We copy the following important article from the last Wilmington Journal:

"Brunswick County—Public Meeting. A public meeting of the citizens of Brunswick County was held at Smithville on Saturday. We learn that Samuel Langdon, Esq., announced himself a candidate for the Commons from that county. Mr. Langdon occupies the same position with Dr. John Hill, who has retired from the canvass. Neither of them can support General Scott, and it is believed that fully one half of the whigs of Brunswick county are of the same mind—more than one half are anti-Scott men.

Dr. Hill was called upon, and spoke for nearly three quarters of an hour "more in sorrow than in anger" with his whig brethren who differed from him. He successfully and triumphantly defended his position towards Gen. Scott, showing the impossibility of his receiving the support of the South.

S. J. Person, Esq., the Democratic Elector for this District was also present, and made an able and effective speech upon the leading questions of the day. His remarks were warmly responded to.

Mr. Langdon and Dr. Hill are whigs, but they cannot follow Seward. As we have already said the majority of the whigs of Brunswick sympathise in the feeling. Mr. Langdon is against Scott, against an open Convention, and in favor of Free Suffrage."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer Humboldt we have the latest intelligence from Europe.

When the Humboldt sailed the whole kingdom of Great Britain was engaged in the excitement of a general election. It was feared the election would not pass off without some disturbance.

The Stockport riot in England has fearfully aroused the religious animosities of both Protestant and Catholic. A large number of pikes had been seized in Liverpool, which were intended to be used by Orangemen, for either aggression or defence at the election.

The cotton market was rather flat in Liverpool on the 6th July, with sales of 5,000 bales at unchanged rates. The corn market was dull, and wheat and flour had declined.

LATE FROM KEY WEST.

We learn from the New York Times, that the Steamship Philadelphia arrived at that port on Sunday last, in four days and twenty-three hours from Key West. The Times contains a list of persons who died on board the Philadelphia on her passage from Aspinwall to New York. The accounts of the ravages of the Cholera on board the vessel, are confirmed by her officers. The total number of deaths from cholera, bilious fever, and apoplexy was fifty-five, of which not less than forty-three were occasioned by cholera. Of the whole number, forty-four were passengers and eleven of the crew.

Among the victims of the cholera we regret to see recorded the name of P. H. Haywood, of North Carolina. Mr. Haywood was a native of this City. The intelligence of his death will occasion profound sorrow among a large circle of relatives and friends

FATAL AFFRAY IN NEWTON.

A friend, writing us from Newton, Catawba, under date July 16, 1852, says:

"On last Saturday night Nathaniel Wilson and Wilson England, of this County, got into a fisticuff, the former proving too hard for the latter. England then resorted to his knife, inflicting a wound, from which Wilson died three days after. He was buried yesterday. England is a son-in-law of said Wilson. He made his escape. Wilson was a candidate for the Legislature.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Ashe, Venable, and Daniel for public documents.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Northampton, July 13, 1852.

"Many of the Whigs in Northampton are indignant at the nomination of Gen. Scott, and say they will not support him. Among those who will not support him are men who will vote for Pierce and King."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Randolph, July 14, 1852.

"We will increase Reid's vote in Randolph, and I think it will also be increased in Moore and Montgomery."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Oxford, July 17, 1852.

"Our prospects here were never so bright before, and I never knew so much enthusiasm in our ranks as is now manifested."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Rutherfordton, July 13, 1852.

"Dr. Columbus Mills is, as you know, in the field for the Senate in this District against Gen. Bynum. Dr. Mills bears himself very gallantly. He is a full match for Gen. Bynum on the stump, and I think will beat him very badly."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Smithfield, July 19, 1852.

"Our campaign commences to-day. The Democrats are turning out largely, and all are in the best of spirits."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated,

Duplin, July 16, 1852.

"The cause is gaining ground rapidly about here, and I think Reid will roll up a largely increased vote in this staunch old stronghold of Democracy. I don't know but one Scott and Kerr man in this neighborhood; and if Toombs and Stephens—the Achilles and Ajax of his party—cannot convince Kerr of his error in going for the Seward candidate, he may be given up, like "Mike's Swamp," as irredeemable."

JOHN KERR'S TWO FACES.

The Asheville News, noticing the charge that it had done injustice to Mr. Kerr, says:

"We never, intentionally, did any man injustice. We do not think Mr. Kerr's positions have been unfairly stated, but if he can show that they have been, we will most cheerfully give him the full benefit of the denial. But mark ye, ☞ If Mr. Kerr denies the positions we have attributed to him, we shall see that the lie rests just where it belongs—upon the Raleigh Register and the Newbernian, two of the gentleman's friends and advocates! for we defy any man on earth to prove that we have attributed one sentiment to him which was not promulgated by these two papers!"

The Newbernian of the 8th of June stated that Mr. Kerr, in his speech in Newbern, declared "in express terms" that he was not for a Convention, as the following extract will show—and this is what the News no doubt alludes to:

"We see that the *Rep. & Pat.* states that Mr. Kerr is the advocate of an open, unrestricted Convention!! Where did the *Rep. & Pat.* learn this? We KNOW, FOR WE HEARD IT, that in his speech in New-Berne on the 28th ult., Mr. Kerr said, in express terms, that HE DID NOT ADVOCATE A CONVENTION. Is it likely that in Elizabeth City, where such a stand would have done him more injury than here, that he should have advocated an open Convention, and declared within a week or less here, that he DID NOT advocate a Convention of any kind?"

Now let us see what Mr. Kerr said in Greensborough. The Greensborough Patriot of the 10th instant, in its sketch of Mr. Kerr's remarks at that place on the 29th June, says:

☞ "Mr. Kerr most distinctly declared himself for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution; but insisted that the *voice of the majority* would and ought to secure the constitutional number of the Assembly to effect it—that this was the true republican doctrine." ☜

What must be thought of such a man? Can *any* portion of the State trust him?

BEAR IN MIND,

That the charge that Gov. Reid voted, while in Congress, for the Wilmot Proviso, *is false*.

Bear in mind that the charge that Governor Reid voted, while in the Legislature to sell poor white men, *is false*.

Bear in mind that the charge that Gov. Reid was once opposed to Free Suffrage, *is false*.

These charges have been perferred against Gov. Reid by unscrupulous partizans, *who know them to be untrue;* and we have branded them in this summary way, so that every one may see their real character at a glance.

Beware of falsehoods put afloat by unprincipled Whig partizans on the eve and day of election. The friends and minions of exclusive privileges are determined to leave no means untried to strike down the champion of Free Suffrage. Free Suffrage men! this cause is *yours*—see to it that your gallant advocate, now toiling in the mountains in your behalf, has justice done him in the campaign and at the polls.

Won't go Scott. We hear of Whigs in various parts of this County who will not go for Scott. Some of them say that the vote of all the Southern Delegates in Convention fifty-three times *against* Scott, is enough for them. They want a man who is above suspicion on the Slavery question.

Georgia Union Convention. It appears that forty-eight counties only were represented in this convention, by 110 delegates. Hon. A. H. Chappell presided. It is said that but five of the delegates were favoroble to Gen. Scott. The telegraphic dispatches are contradictory as to the final action of the convention. The National Intelligencer learns by a dispatch to a member of Congress, that it was "decided by a vote of 94 to 61, to recommend to the People of Georgia to adopt, as the "Union" ticket for President and Vice President, the names of Pierce and King."

Another despatch says a member proposed the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, but subsequently withdrew it. On the second day of the session, the same dispatch informs us that about one-half the delegates (all whigs) withdrew, organized themselves into a separate convention, and recommended that another convention, to be composed only of those in favor of a third candidate be called, to be held at Macon on the 7th day of August. Daniel Webster was suggested as the candidate for President, and Charles J. Jenkins, of Augusta, Georgia, as a candidate for Vice President. A committee was also appointed to prepare an address to the Georgia people.

Those who remained in the original Convention nominated a new electoral ticket for Pierce and King, as follows: First district—Peter Cone, of Bullock. Second—William H. Crawford, of Lee. Third—A. H. Chappell, of Bibb. Fourth—T. J. Glenn, of Henry. Fifth—George S. Black, of Floyd. Sixth—Wm. B. Hill, of Clarke. Seventh—James Thomas, of Hancock. Eighth—Andrew J. Miller, of Richmond. Resolutions were passed approving of the administration of Mr. Fillmore and inviting him to visit Georgia. *Baltimore Sun.*

Are Gov. Reid's friends in the East doing all they can to promote his election? Are the Democratic candidates in all the counties seeking to advance his interests as well as their own? Let every man now do his duty; let him devote the two weeks from this time to the election, in helping to roll on the Democratic ball, and to secure for Reid that five thousand majority he is bound to have. Every breeze from the West comes laden with the intelligence that Reid's prospects are better than they were two years ago; let the East do her duty, and enter upon a friendly rivalry with their Western brethren to swell up Reid's majority. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

Bishop Henshaw, it is stated, of the Episcopal Church, died on the 20th of July, at Frederick, Md.

For the Standard.

DISCUSSION AT YADKIN COURT-HOUSE.

Mr. Editor: On the 6th instant we had the pleasure of hearing the candidates for Governor address the people at Yadkin Court-House. A large number of persons were convened and great interest was taken by both parties in the discussion. Mr. Kerr, according to the arrangement made between himself and Gov. Reid, opened the discussion. The principal topics were a Convention or no Convention, the Tariff and the candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Kerr, in speaking about a Convention said, that he would vote for one; contended that he stood upon the old American principle that the majority should rule, thus indirectly admitting that the minority should not be heard, but must yield implicit obedience to the majority. Now let us examine this principle and see where it will lead us. His position will lead us to this conclusion, that the people who made the Constitution have a right to change it whenever a bare majority wish it. Now, in my humble opinion, the people of the whole Union bear the same relation to our National Constitution as the people of North Carolina to the State Constitution. If then the Constitution of North Carolina is a creature of the people, and a majority can change it at their pleasure, the National Constitution being (as is recognized in the Preamble) a creature of the people, is under their control. Now if Mr. Kerr's doctrine is true in one case it is true throughout. Suppose that his principle was put in practice, what would be the consequences? This is a dangerous doctrine to the South, and the people of North Carolina should look to it on the fifth day of August.

Gov. Reid took up the Convention doctrine, and very plainly showed to the people that it would not do. He told them, and proved it too, that if they depended upon a Convention for Equal Suffrage they never would get it. He said that Legislative enactment was much the speediest, surest and cheapest way to alter the Constitution; because two thousand dollars had already been expended in publishing the Act of the last Legislature on Equal Suffrage, and that if a Convention was called we should have to begin anew, and rescind all that had been done and *lose our two thousand dollars besides;* and by this it would be nearly three years before we could get Free Suffrage; *whereas the very same vote that would call a Convention* would give us Free Suffrage, if it is done by Legislative enactment, and all the delay and expense of a Convention would be avoided, as well as the uncertainty of getting Equal Suffrage through a Convention at all, or getting it through coupled with some odious measure, in order to avoid which we will have to repudiate all. *He cited as an example of the danger of a Convention that of Virginia,* which sat eight months *at an expense of* over two hundred thousand dollars; *and the most of the time was spent in discussing the basis question.* Governor Reid's arguments on the Tariff were copious and lucid, showing the error into which the Whig party and consequently Mr. Kerr had fallen in advocating the Tariff of 1842 instead of 1846. Mr. Kerr, in the course of his remarks, *accused the Governor of recommending a bankrupt law to the Legislature, when* he recommended some relief for the Cherokee purchasers. I am in hopes that the people of Cherokee will remember, that the man who calls them bankrupts is soliciting their votes in August to place him above the man who favored their rights and the cause of justice. I hope that the Governor will also inform the citizens of Cherokee of the facts about this charge. Mr. Kerr closed his remarks with an eloquent harangue on Scott and gunpowder.

In his rejoinder Mr. Kerr said that the Democrats were nullifiers and disunionists, and to prove it cited John C. Calhoun; but Gov. Reid proved to him that Calhoun was a Whig at the time South Carolina nullified. Mr. Kerr condescended to say things about Gen. Pierce, that a man standing in the position that he was, should not have said; he asserted that "Pierce had not won any honor in Mexico, except that of fainting when the enemy approached"; which he well knew to be an infamous falsehood, proclaimed to injure the fair fame of New Hampshire's noble son. If he will but put himself to the trouble to read the biography of Gen. Pierce, written and published in 1849, two years before his name came before the good people of this land as their candidate for the Presidency, he will find the following facts, viz: "That he was commissioned in March, 1847, and immediately repaired to the scence of action,"—that "he," instead of fainting when the enemy approached, "signally defeated them at the National Bridge on his march from Vera Cruz"—that "he was one of the first in the action of the 11th of August at Contreras," and that "whilst bravely leading his brigade amidst a shower of musket balls and shells his horse stumbled and fell, by which he received a severe sprain in the knee; mounting another horse, he continued on the field until mid-night," and "on the succeeding day, contrary to advice and will of the Physician of the Army, under whose care he had been placed, in consequence of the fall of his horse, he persisted in leading his men, and did so for a while, pressing on with the most heroic;" "but being ordered by Gen. Scott to occupy a certain position, he gained it, and was advancing upon the enemy," *they standing still in the meantime, not "approaching,"* "when it became necessary for him to dismount to cross a ditch, over which his horse could not leap, and forgetful of his hurt" and every thing else, except the honor of his country and her cause, "he pressed on until suddenly turning upon his knee he fainted and fell," not from his horse or from fears of the enemy as John Kerr would have you believe, but from off of his feet bravely advancing upon his country's enemy.

And if Gen. Pierce did not gain any honor, which I cannot, with the evidence before me, admit, it was not his fault, because he faithfully performed every duty assigned him by Gen. Scott, to the entire satisfaction of that officer. Thus proving himself worthy of the most unbounded trust and confidence, whether in the Council Halls of the Nation, (where he had been faithfully tried.) or on the field of battle; and placing the brand of falsehood upon every man who dare say aught derogatory to his honor or his capacity to fill the highest office in the power of his countrymen to bestow.

HO DEMOS.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday, after the usual morning business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill authorizing the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, Illinois, to excavate a portion of the public reservation at that place, with a view to the improvement of the Chicago river. They also passed the Indian appropriation bill, and receded from their non-concurrence in an amendment of the Senate to the Deficiency bill, which now only requires the signature of the President of the United States to become a law. *Republic of Tuesday.*

In the Senate, yesterday, that body rejected a proposition to purchase Catlin's Indian portraits; ordered a bill granting land to Louisiana for railroad purposes to be engrossed; and, after debate on a bill respecting surveys of private land claims in California, postponed it.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy was passed; and an adjournment took place pending a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view of taking up the River and Harbor bill. *Republic of Wednesday.*

The Man of the People. The man addressing the people with so much simplicity, straightforwardness, directness and force; the man with honesty marked upon his countenance, and with almost a severity of expression in his features, as if it bespoke the earnestness of his heart, the correctness of his course. He is here to-day and somewhere else to-morrow, telling home truths in a homely manner, and everywhere leaving thoughts for reflection, and words that the people will not willingly let die. The people call him the 'deep man' in contradistinction to the vapid man, the man of stale jokes and college eloquence—the man that assumes antics for argument and clownish gestures for 'killing replies.'

The 'deep man,' the sincere thinker, the earnest advocate of constitutional reform in a constitutional manner—such is Governor David S. Reid. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

In Georgia, a *majority* is necessary to a choice of Presidential Electors. As there will be three tickets, viz: a Whig Scott ticket, a Democratic Pierce ticket, and a "Union Pierce ticket," the Savannah Republican (Whig) has no doubt that the Legislature, to whom the election will be referred, "will go overwhelmingly for Pierce and King. Georgia, therefore, may be set down as certain for the Democratic nominees, unless an acceptable third candidate should be brought forward, of which, the *Republican* regrets to say, there is but little prospect at this time." *Richmond Enquirer.*

For the Standard.

STATE MATTERS—FREE SUFFRAGE.

If the powers of the Senate be *confined* to legislating upon landed interests, then Senators should be voted for solely by landholders, owning from *one* acre up to an indefinite amount; and their seats should be based upon taxes paid only by owners of the soil.

We cannot state a proposition that would carry more simplicity and fairness upon its face than the above. Every person will at once assent to the plain justice of it. But suppose that the Senate legislates upon every interest in the State; that a Senatorial seat is based upon taxes paid by each and all of those interests, then it would be as readily agreed that every interest ought, by right, justice, the laws and *the Constitution*, to be represented in the Senate.

How does it stand? Why, the latter proposition in its first part is true—viz: that every interest in the State pays a part of the tax upon which the Senator is elected, and that the Senate legislates upon all of those interests; but, strange conclusion, the Senator is really sent solely by landholders, as if the premises in the first proposition be correct; viz: that the Senate legislates solely upon interests affecting landholders.

Here we might stop, resting the argument upon the manifest departure in the Constitution from plainly acknowledged rights and logical and irresistible conclusions; but to strengthen this proposition, let us refer to an unvarnished illustration.

At an election once held in one of the County seats in this State, a clerk of the Commons box kept the following list of persons voting at his box, who were denied the privilege of casting a vote over at a select corner where the Senate box was held:

Two Hotel Keepers,	Five Lawyers,
Two School Teachers,	Two Coachmakers,
Four Capitalists,	Three Blacksmiths,
Three Saddlers,	Eight Carpenters,
Four small Farmers,	Seven rentors of Land,
Five Grocers,	Two Druggists,
Eleven Clerks,	One Minister,
Two Watchmakers,	One Cabinet Maker,
One Dentist,	Three Shoemakers,
One Editor, (poor fellow!)	Three Wheelwrights,
One Tinner,	One Miller.

There were more, but the above is enough for our purpose. Here were some *seventy-two* men, representatives of *twenty-two* different classes of the community, told by the "Constitution" that they could not vote at the Senate box. True, that upon a rough (but nearly correct) estimate, these men paid *two-thirds* of the taxes of their immediate locality; true, they contributed thus largely to sending a Senator; but, by a legal solecism, by a Constitutional kind of "non sequitur," by a legislative paradox, perpetrated by the oversight and not by the design and premediation of the Convention of 1835, these men are denied the exercise of a privilege their quota of taxes clearly entitles them to.

Every one of the varied interests listed above, is legislated upon in the Senate Halls, and these interests contributed largely to the sustenance of Senators; and yet in that body, the *thousands* in the State composing the twenty-two different classes mentioned, have *not a voice*.

If there be really any fear that the Senate, by and through the influence of equal suffrage, may legislate against the prosperity of the farmer, there certainly exists at present, much greater grounds for fearing a system of legislation far more deeply prejudicial to the score of other avocations and callings. These fears would now grow into prophecy, if equal suffrage should be defeated, and the prophecy would be speedily fulfilled. But we need not fear any such antagonism of classes; for the people have seen the force of just such reasoning, which we have been reiterating merely for the purpose of keeping ourself and readers well to the track we started on, when we determined to amend the Constitution in the particular before us, and in the good, old conservative plan laid down by the Convention in 1835, when in their wisdom they thought some such amendment might hereafter be desired.

CLIO.

Gen. Pierce and his Fallen Horse. The Whigs having little else to talk about in reference to Gen. Pierce, are making merry over the accident that happened him with his horse; but they do not state the matter fairly. They say that *Gen. Pierce fainted and fell from his horse* at the battle of Contreras. Now, as to this, Gen. Scott's words are: "A severe hurt, received from *the fall of his horse*." Gen. Pillow's are: "Badly injured by *the fall of his horse*." Gen. Pierce's are: "A serious injury from *the fall of my horse;*" and every account we have seen has it in the same way. The fact is, that the horse fell under the General.

Then, gentlemen, drop your discreditable reflections on Gen. Pierce on the subject; but go on joking as much as you please, you will find that he will throw Gen. Scott in November next, and no *feint* about it.

Further, in reference to this accident, a writer in the Boston Post says:

"Gen. Pierce was again in action at Contreras on the 19th of August. His brigade was ordered to attack the enemy in front. He came in sight of the Mexicans at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and led his men in the attack. He was under a galling fire of the enemy three hours. As he was leading his brigade through a perfect shower of round shot and shells from the strong entrenchments in front, and the musketry of the infantry, his horse, being at full speed, fell under him upon a ledge of rocks. He sustained severe injury by the shock and bruises, but especially by a severe sprain in his left knee which came under him. At first he was not conscious of being much hurt, but soon became exceedingly faint. Dr. Ritchie, a surgeon in his command, assisted him and administered to him.

In a few moments he was able with difficulty to walk, when he pressed forward to Capt. Magruder's battery. Here he found the horse of Lieut. Johnson, who had just received a mortal wound. He was permitted to take this horse, was assisted into the saddle, and continued in it until eleven o'clock that night. At nine o'clock he was the senior officer on the field, when he ordered his command to a new position. The night was dark, the rain poured in torrents, and the ground was difficult, yet the General still kept on duty. At one o'clock in his bivouac he received orders from Gen. Scott by Gen. Twiggs and Captain Lee, when at the head of his command, he moved to take another position, to be in readiness to aid in the operations of the next morning. Such was Gen. Pierce's service in the afternoon and night of August 19th."

Senator Douglas' Speech. We give up most of our space to-day to this admirable speech, which met with such hearty approbation and is so highly received at Washington that the Democratic Committee there have ordered 50,000 copies of it to be printed and circulated. With a master's hand it tears away the veil which covers up the humbuggery of politician Scott and exhibits to the whole country the Seward machinery by which the wires are worked. It was in vain that Mr. Botts, at the Whig meeting on Friday, raved and fumed in his forcible-feeble attempts to impair the effect of this speech, by depreciating its author and sneering at his reasoning. The violence of Mr. B.'s assault showed that Senator Douglas had made a centre-shot; and Mr. B.'s slurring over the reasoning of Mr. D., and his utter failure to answer a single point, was the best proof of the high intrinsic merits of a document, which we heartily commend to both Whigs and Democrats.

It is proper that we should state that, while here, a public dinner was tendered by the Democracy to Senator Douglas, but he declined it. *Rich. Enq.*

R. & G. RAIL ROAD.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company took place at Henderson, on Thursday last, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of authorizing the President and Directors to negotiate a loan not exceeding $100,000 for the purpose of equipping the road with the necessary Locomotives, Coaches and Cars, &c., and connecting this Road with the North Carolina Rail Road.

The President and Directors submitted their report, as also the Superintendent of the Road, showing fully the present condition of the work, state of the finances, &c., which will hereafter be published; whereupon the Stockholders, by a unanimous vote authorized the proposed loan on such terms as the President and Directors might think proper. A majority of the individual stock was represented, and L. O. B. Branch, Esq., represented the State.

A more particular statement will be given as soon as it can be prepared for publication. *Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Graham is still acting as Secretary of the Navy, no one having yet been appointed to succeed him.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD

Washington, July 23, 1852.

The House has passed the Senate's bill apportioning Representatives under the seventh census; and also the bill granting the right of way through the public domain to all Railroads, plank roads, turnpikes, &c.

The Whigs in Congress do not deny that General Scott wrote the communication signed "Americus," against adopted citizens copied into the New York Herald from the National Intelligencer of December, 1844.

W. D. W.

Webster and Scott in New England.

Concord, July 13. I was standing at the railroad depot when the cars arrived here from Boston this afternoon. Webster was in the cars, on his way to his farm at Franklin, in this State, and when he was recognised by the crowd he was cheered in the most vociferous and enthusiastic manner. There appeared to be but one Scott man present, for an individual attempted to get up a shout for the whig nominee of the Baltimore Convention; but it would not do. There was no response whatever. The feeling is the same wherever you go in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The name of Scott is received by the whigs with an icy coldness, and whenever Webster is mentioned enthusiasm is kindled. This is universal.

Alabama Southern Rights Convention.

Montgomery, July 14. The southern-rights convention in session in this city re-assembled on Tuesday morning, and resumed the discussion of the two series of resolutions reported on the previous day. The debate continued until evening, when finally both series were laid upon the table, and a committee appointed to interrogate Generals Pierce and Scott relative to their opinions on the compromise measures, the right of secession, and other points of their political faith. If either party answer in accordance with the views of the southern-rights party of Alabama, he will receive its support in the presidential contest. If the answers of both should prove satisfactory, the committee is authorized to call another convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the presidency.

The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The Georgia Constitutional Union Convention—Dan'l Webster Nominated for the Presidency—Pierce and King Nominated also—The Scott Men Withdrew—Much Trouble and Confusion—Singular Movements.

Charleston, S. C., July 18. We have accounts here of the action and final adjournment of the Georgia Constitutional Union Convention, after having been in session two days. Any thing but union and harmony characterised the deliberations of this political body. It was found impossible to make any united nomination, or come to any general or satisfactory agreement. The convention broke up at wide variance. The Scott men withdrew entirely—in other words "vamoosed."

The friends of Messrs. Webster and Fillmore, numbering in all, in the convention, from forty to fifty, fraternized and nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency, and Mr. Charles G. Jenkins, of Georgia, for Vice President.

The friends of Howell Cobb were mostly from Cherokee county. They went to work and nominated what they call a Pierce and King ticket, and what is remarkable, those who participated in this nomination were most of them among the really ultra whigs of Georgia.

The friends of Mr. Cobb, it is said, are much chagrined at the result and quasi distrustful. The Convention, or several segments of the Convention, adjourned *sine die.*

Nomination by the Union Convention of Georgia. Through a telegraphic despatch dated at Macon, the 17th instant, with which we have been politely favored by a gentleman from that State, we learn that the Union Convention of Georgia have decided, by a vote of 94 to 61, to sustain Pierce and King as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and that thirty Whig members of the convention seceded from that body. *Republic of Monday last.*

The Fisheries Treaty.

Boston, July 19. The Courier of this morning publishes an official document in regard to the American fisheries. It sets forth that the measures taken by the British government in regard to the question will cause a loss to the United States of these valuable fisheries, and a complete interruption of the extensive business in them now carried on by New England. This will give rise to constant collisions of an unpleasant and exciting characrer, and will inevitably endanger the amicable relations of the two countries. The whole subject will engage the immediate attention of the Government.

Horrible Murder at Richmond Va.—Wife and Child Killed—Husband Mortally Wounded, &c.

Richmond, Va., July 19. A most horrible and atrocious murder was committed in this city this morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock. The bodies of Joseph Winston and his wife Virginia, and their infant daughter, five months old, were found in their bed horribly gashed about their heads and breasts, apparently by an axe or hatchet, by some unknown fiends. Mrs. Winston and her daughter died soon after being discovered, from the effects of their wounds, and Mr. Winston's life is despaired of, his injuries being of a dreadful character, rendering recovery almost impossible.

Two negroes, man and wife, the property of Mr. Winston, have been arrested and committed to prison on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the diabolical outrage.

Maine Liquor Law.

Providence, R. I., July 18. The celebrated Maine Liquor Law went into effect in this State, to-day. It is intimated, however, that those desirous of refreshing themselves with a little of the stimulant, can obtain it without going to the expense of buying thirty gallons.

Interview between Secretary Webster and Mr. Crampton, British Minister.

Boston, July 20th.—Daniel Webster arrived here to-day from Franklin, and is at the Revere House. It is said he is holding an interview with Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, relative to the fishery difficulties.

DIED.

At his residence in Moore County, on the 11th inst., Mr. Angus McKinnon, aged about 70 years. In the death of our friend society has lost an exemplary citizen, the Church a devoted and pious Christian, and his weeping family their greatest earthly prop. The people of Wet Creek will cherish with abiding recollection the memory of their good neighbor and generous friend:

"For his was the heart that always learned to glow
At others' good, or melt at others' wo."

PIERCE & KING CLUB.

☞ THERE will be a Meeting of the PIERCE and KING Club at the Court-House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.

Our friends from the Country and the people generally are invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

July 20, 1852.

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 11th of day of September next, on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the Portis Gold Mines. The said property is too generally known to require particular description here. It will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The tract contains

About 2200 Acres,

a large portion of which is of superior quality for farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903—4tw.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers.*

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—let us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the North-Carolina Standard, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

Standard for the Campaign.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, June 30, 1852.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5w.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th day of January, 1852, a negro man named DANIEL, aged about 22 years, very black, and had two small scars on his breast. The said negro was purchased of Adam Williams, on the 25th of September, 1851, in Johnston County, N. C. We will pay the above reward to any person that will apprehend and deliver said negro to us, living in the County of Caswell, N. C., or if secured in any jail within the said State, so that we get him again, if he is not injured in taking him.

BIGELOW & PATTILLO.

July 19th, 1852. 73—5tpd.

$25 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C.
July 16, 1852. 929—w6w.

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, my negro woman, Malinday, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 15th August next, for the Plastering and Stuccoing of the buildings erected for the Insane Hospital near Raleigh.

The plastering will be required to be of the best quality, three coat-work—the last coat hard-finish; part with lime and sand, and part with plaster of paris—the lime and plaster will be furnished—Scaffolding and all other materials to be furnished by the Contractor.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI,
For the Commissioners.

Raleigh, July 14th, 1852. 71—td.

MEDUSA'S HEAD

Whose "shining hair was changed to hissing snakes," presented a most terrible appearance to all but the Goddess Minerva, whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in transformed tresses, more charms than in the long Golden Ringlets of Ceto's beauteous daughter. Had the offspring of Jupiter's Brain lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm, the truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

And have observed the practical workings of a system that has for its sole aim the Happiness of the World! While it exhibits the microcosm the urim and thummim of the *Nineteenth* Century.

WONDERFUL LUCK!

NOTE. We wish it distinctly understood by the public, that we advertise no Prizes that are not actually sold and paid by us.

Pyfer & Co., Always for the Prizes.

$35,000 sent to a club in Tennessee.
$25,000 sent to a club in Alabama.
$35,000 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.
$25,000 sent to a correspondent in South Caro'ina.
$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield Co Ohio.
$22,000 send to a merchant in Virginia.
$18,500 sent to a new customer in South Carolina.
$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee Co. Tenn.
$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Virginia.
$7,500 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1852.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.			Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$16,312	78	Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	21,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
5	25,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
6	20,608	78	Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
7	35,000	75	Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	38,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
12	28,500	75	Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
13	20,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	37,357	75	Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	78	Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
16	13,500	78	Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
17	48,503	75	Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
19	30,000	75	Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
20	18,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	33,000	75	Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	78	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	20,000	75	Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
24	40,000	78	Nos	12 drawn	10	32 00
26	5 of 12,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
27	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
30	15,000	75	Nos	14 drawn	4	31 00
31	67,500	70	Nos	14 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

July 2, 1852. 68—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY Doe on th demise of William Johnson and Wife, *vs.* Roe and Peer E. Maddera.—Ejectment in Martin Superior Court of Law.

The heirs at law of Peter E. Maddera, are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in Williamston, on the Monday before the first Monday in September next, and defend the above named suit or judgment by default will be entered therein.

Witness, W. W. Andrews, Clerk of said Court the Monday before the first Monday of March, 1852.

WM. W. ANDREWS, *Clk.*

April 21, 1852. [Pr. adv. $6.] 916—3mw.

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by J. BROWN.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd. Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and liver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co,. N. C., July 5th, 1852. } 928—w6w.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. McQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics, - - - - - -	$12,50
Higher English branches, - - - -	10,00
Solid branches, - - - -	8,00
Primary branches, - - - - -	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best---either Well or Spring water are convenient. This place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake, Ex'r of Asa Blake, dec'd *vs.* Dempsey H Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from the State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be. and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d *M*onday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES,
Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

NOTICE.

THE candidates for Wake County, will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Spikes',	Monday,	July the	12th.
Adams',	Tuesday,	do.	13th.
Weatherspoons'	Wednesday,	do.	14th.
Grady's,	Thursday,	do.	15th.
Lawes',	Friday,	do.	16th.
Simms',	Saturday,	do.	17th.
Franklins',	Monday,	do.	19th.
Upchurches',	Tuesday,	do.	20th.
DuPrees'	Wednesday,	do.	21st.
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	do.	22d.
Banks',	Friday,	do.	23rd.
Busbees'.	Saturday,	do.	24th.
Dunnsville,	Monday,	do.	26th.
Forestville,	Tuesday,	do.	27th.
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	do.	28th.
Hortons',	Thursday,	do.	29th.
Hoods',	Friday,	do.	30th.
Wakefield,	Saturday,	do.	31st.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named to persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 14, 1852. 63—

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—11st.

MUSIC!

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classscal and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are taught to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which theystudy, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" In the English Branches,	12 50
" In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852. 925—4w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction per session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches.	
Mathematics and Latin from	$8 00 to $15 00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise)	20 00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each	6 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
French,	5 00
Board (including washing) per month,	7 to 8 00

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense modeiate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay.

June, 1852. 63—3w

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

Nine Miles West of Oxford.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in July next, under the management of Mr. J. F. Dance, who has had charge of the same for the past five months and has given entire satisfaction.

Terms of tuition per session of five months.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7 50
Higher branches of English,	12 50
Languages,	15 00
Board in good families, $5 per month.	

Young men will be prepared in this School to enter any College. The location is healthy—neighborhood moral. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

Tar River, P. O. } *Board of Trustees.*
Granville, N. C. } June 30, 1852. 68—3t.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A. DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Important Arrival.

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day.	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific avity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26=One grain and 26-100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-05 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan*. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina. to whom it upposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar, author of Woman's Friendship, Home Influence, &c.
Humbolts Cosmos, vol. IV.
Life and Letters of Niebuhr.
Recollections of a Literary Life by MissMitford.
The Howadji in Syria by. Curtis.
Peguinello, a Tale by, G. P. R. James.
What Now? For Young Ladies leaving School by Rev. C. F. Deems.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

June 29, 1852. 67—

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wake and adjoining counties for the *chances* which they have thrown in his way, in the purchase of negroes, and would respectfully inform them that he is still prepared with cash, to purchase at the highest prices 15 or 20 likely fellows, or girls between the age of twelve or twenty. He may be found at home, first door above Mr. R. Smith's residence.

WM. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh. July 3, 1852. 69—4t.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company are hereby notified that the Tenth Instalment of Stock will be due on the 1st Monday in August next. All who are in arrears, are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *President.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Greenville, June 23, 1852. 69—1w.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 14th July next.

The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few places are yet unengaged.

Circulars containing terms, &c., will be furnished on application. ALEXANDER WILSON.

Melville, Alamance County,

June 1st, 1852. 924—3tw

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—tf

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the seasons advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852.

STRAYED, From the Subscriber, on the 27th of last month, a large WHITE HORSE, eleven years old, and a black MULE, five years old. Any information thankfully received, and all expenses cheerfully paid.

A. J FOSTER.

Wakefield. N. C., July 6, 1852. 68—4t.

Segars--Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

Greensborough Female College.

THE next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on Thursday, July 15th.

C. F. DEEMS, *President.*

June 14, 1855. 63—t15J.

Raleigh Academy.

THIS School will again commence its exercises on the 7th July. J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1852. 68—4t.

A small lot of fine MULES, and a few fine single harness HORSES, at

NIXON'S STABLES.

Raleigh, June 3rd, 1852. 60—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & OC.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Female School, Hillsborough N. C.

THE summer session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL's School, for Young ladies, will open on Wednesday, July 14th. For terms, &c., address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

June 16th, 1852. 925—w4w.

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

AND A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders, from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that Iun get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.